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## Feudal lords meaning

Learning Objective Recall the structure of the feudal state and the responsibilities and obligations of each level of society Key Points Feudalism flourished in Europe between the 9th and 15th centuries. Feudalism in England determined the structure of society around relationships derived from the holding and leasing of land, or fiefs. In England, the feudal pyramid was made up of the king at the top with the nobles, knights, and vassals below him. Before a lord could grant land to a tenant he would have to make him a vassal at a formal ceremony. This ceremony bound the lord and vassal in a contract. While modern writers such as Marx point out the negative qualities of feudalism, such as the exploitation and lack of social mobility for the peasants, the French historian Marc Bloch contends that peasants were part of the feudal relationship; while the vassals performed military service in exchange for the fief, the peasants performed physical labour in return for protection, thereby gaining some benefit despite their limited freedom. The structure of the feudal state was based on reciprocal legal and military obligations among the warrior nobility, revolving around the three key concepts of lords, vassals, and fiefs. A lord was a system terms a noble who held land, a vassal was a person who was granted possession of the land by the lord, and a fief was what the land was known as. In exchange for the use of the fief and the protection of the lord, the vassal would provide some sort of service to the lord. There were many varieties of feudal land tenure, consisting of military and non-military service. The obligations and corresponding rights between lord and vassal concerning the fief formed the basis of the feudal relationship. Feudalism, in its various forms, usually emerged as a result of the decentralization of an empire, especially in the Carolingian empires, which lacked the bureaucratic infrastructure necessary to support cavalry without the ability to allocate land to these mounted troops. Mounted soldiers began to rent a plot of land in return for offering a lord or monarch military service. Power became decentralized as local lords took advantage of the power vacuum to form independent principalities. These principalities, known as fiefdoms, continued to grow until they were able to take control of the surrounding area. In France, the Holy Roman Empire, and Portugal, each of these territories developed feudalism in unique ways, and the way we understand feudalism as a unified concept today is in large part due to critiques after its dissolution. Karl Marx theorized feudalism as a pre-capitalist society, characterized by the power of the ruling class (the aristocracy) in their control of arable land, leading to a class society based upon the exploitation of the peasants who farm these lands, typically under serfdom and principally by means of labour, produce, and money rents. While modern writers such as Marx point out the negative qualities of feudalism, the French historian Marc Bloch contends that peasants were an integral part of the feudal relationship; while the vassals performed military service in exchange for the fief, the peasants performed physical labour in return for protection, thereby gaining some benefit despite their limited freedom. Feudalism was thus a complex social and economic system defined by inherited ranks, each of which possessed inherent social and economic privileges and obligations. Feudalism allowed societies in the Middle Ages to retain a relatively stable political structure even as the centralized power of empires and kingdoms began to dissolve. Structure of the Feudal State in England Feudalism in 12th-century England was among the better structured and established systems in Europe at the time. The king was the absolute "owner" of land in the feudal system, and all nobles, knights, and other tenants, termed vassals, merely "held" land from the king, who was thus at the top of the feudal pyramid. Below the king in the feudal pyramid was a tenant-in-chief (generally in the form of a baron or knight), who was a vassal of the king. The king granted the tenant-in-chief a large tract of land called a fief. In return, the tenant-in-chief provided the king with horses and weapons for his army. The king also gave the tenant-in-chief the right to hold a court over his own vassals. The tenant-in-chief was also responsible for providing the king with soldiers and horses for his army. The king's vassals were also lords, and they granted land to their own vassals. This process was done at a formal and symbolic ceremony called a commendation ceremony, which was composed of the two-part act of homage and oath of fealty. During homage, the lord and vassal entered into a contract in which the vassal promised to fight for the lord at his command, while the lord agreed to protect the vassal from external forces. Roland pledges his fealty to Charlemagne. Roland (right) receives the sword, Durandal, from the hands of Charlemagne (left). From a manuscript of a chanson de geste, c. 14th Century. Once the commendation ceremony was complete, the lord and vassal were in a feudal relationship with agreed obligations to one another. The vassal's principal obligation to the lord was "aid," or military service. Using whatever equipment the vassal could obtain by virtue of the revenues from the fief, he was responsible for answering calls to military service on behalf of the lord. This security of military help was the primary reason the lord entered into the feudal relationship. In addition, the vassal could have other obligations to his lord, such as attendance at his court, whether manorial or baronial, or at the king's court. The vassal's obligations could also involve providing "counsel," so that if the lord faced a major decision he would summon all his vassals and hold a council. At the level of the manor this might be a fairly mundane matter of agricultural policy, but it could also include sentencing by the lord for criminal offences, including capital punishment in some cases. In the king's feudal court, such deliberation could include the question of declaring war. These are only examples; depending on the period of time and location in Europe, feudal customs and practices varied. Feudalism in France In its heyday, the French kingdom was divided into numerous fiefdoms, each ruled by a nobleman, bishop, or abbot. The king himself owned a few fiefdoms, but he did not exercise direct control over them. Instead, he relied on the lords of these fiefdoms to provide him with soldiers and horses for his army. The lords of these fiefdoms were also lords, and they granted land to their own vassals. This process was done at a formal and symbolic ceremony called a commendation ceremony, which was composed of the two-part act of homage and oath of fealty. During homage, the lord and vassal entered into a contract in which the vassal promised to fight for the lord at his command, while the lord agreed to protect the vassal from external forces. Roland pledges his fealty to Charlemagne. 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 bị trong cuộc đấu của năm 1960 và 1964, đống cỏ từ thí thử trù, the political, military, and social system in the Middle Ages, based on the holding of lands in fief or fee and on the resulting relations between lord and vassal Call upon your favorite grammar inspirations to tackle this quiz on the differences and uses of "evoke" and "invoke." "Evoked" and "invoked" both derive from the same Latin root "vocāre," TAKE THE QUIZ TO FIND OUT Improve Your Writing First recorded in 1770–80feud, feudalism, feudality, feudalyze, feudalsystem, feudatory, feu de joie, feustad, Feurbach, FeuilliantDictionary.com Unabridged Based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, © Random House, Inc.  
 2021A feudal system (also known as feudalism) is a type of social and political system in which landholders provide land to tenants in exchange for their loyalty and service. Feudalism prevailed in the Middle Ages in Europe and Japan and generally involved a lord (the landowner) allowing vassals (tenants) to rent the land by providing services, especially military service. The parcel of land, called a fief, was typically worked by serfs, laborers who had very few rights and were bound to the land itself. The term feudal system is often used in a much more general way in political rhetoric to indicate an outdated, exploitative system of government. This usage may or may not actually refer to relationships that don't look anything like historical feudal systems. The feudal system developed in Europe when the decline of the Roman Empire led to a fragmentation of power, which in turn allowed wealthy landowners to strengthen their control over the people living on their land. But they didn't call it a feudal system at the time. The term feudal system was introduced much later, in the 1700s, by scholars studying the complex legal and political relationships of the Middle Ages. The word feudalism may call to mind images of lowly peasants toiling for knightly nobles, but the relationships in such systems were more complex than that. At the top of the hierarchy in the feudal system was a king, who traditionally owned all land and granted it directly to noblemen, known as lords, who held hereditary rights to it. Their tenants, called vassals, swore loyalty to the lord and provided military service (yes, knights in shining armor). Working the land (doing the actual farming) at the very bottom of the hierarchy were peasants called serfs. Serfs were not free to work elsewhere or go wherever they pleased—if the land passed from one owner to another, the serfs were then required to work the land for that new owner. And they were required to get the lord's permission to do just about anything, including getting married or traveling off of the land. Feudalism wasn't limited to medieval Europe. Japan operated under a feudal system from the 1100s to the 1800s under powerful military leaders called shoguns, whose vassals, called daimyo, controlled armies of samurai. At the bottom of the hierarchy were farmers and merchants. While such systems essentially no longer exist, the term feudal system is still often heard in political discourse as a negative term for unfair forms of government. This usage doesn't usually refer to the actual structural complexities of feudalism, but rather is intended to draw a comparison based on how unequal and unjust such systems were. The word feudal comes from the Latin and is related to fief. Perhaps surprisingly, fief (as in, a long-term leasehold) has nothing to do with the feudal system. The relationship can be represented in a pyramid, with the landlord at the top, the peasant in the middle, and the vassal at the bottom. The concept of the fief was also influenced by large donations from their property industry sponsors, release 6 million leaseholders from this feudal system! Simon Davies (@simon170528) November 25, 2019 Aug 4 1789 – French National Constituent Assembly “abolishes the feudal system entirely.” — DailyRadical History (@dailyradicaly) August 4, 2019 feudalism vassal serf fief shogun daimyo samurai What central characteristic defines a feudal system? A. Supply and demand. B. The exchange of land for services. C. Agricultural subsidies. D. Parliamentary rule. Both parties are now equal opportunity offenders when it comes to gaming the system.Sweden excluded British goods, conformably to the continental system established by Bonaparte.The Every Day Book of History and Chronology[oel Munsell]As Spain, however, has fallen from the high place she once held, her colonial system has also gone down.The reformers of the earlier period were not indifferent to the need for centralized organization in the banking system.Readings in Money and Banking[Chester Arthur Phillips]Accordingly, the question “How far does the note issue under the new system seem likely to prove an elastic one?”Readings in Money and Banking[Chester Arthur Phillips]Thanks to Berthier’s admirable service, Bonaparte was kept in touch with every part of his command.Napoleon’s Marshals[R. P. Dunn-Pattinson][THE DAYShivoonum] [shì-voo JSEE DEFINITIONFEEDBACK © 2021 Dictionary.com, LLC English & Bengali Online Dictionary & Grammar learn it, talk it I was reading the dictionary. I thought it was a poem about everything.”  
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